

(3) the United States Embassy in Israel should be established in Jerusalem no later than May 31, 1999.

(b) **OPENING DETERMINATION.**—Not more than 50 percent of the funds appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal year 1999 for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" may be obligated until the Secretary of State determines and reports to Congress that the United States Embassy in Jerusalem has officially opened.

SEC. 4. FISCAL YEARS 1996 AND 1997 FUNDING.

(a) **FISCAL YEAR 1996.**—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal year 1996, not less than \$25,000,000 should be made available until expended only for construction and other costs associated with the establishment of the United States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

(b) **FISCAL YEAR 1997.**—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal year 1997, not less than \$75,000,000 should be made available until expended only for construction and other costs associated with the establishment of the United States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

SEC. 5. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate detailing the Department of State's plan to implement this Act. Such report shall include—

(1) estimated dates of completion for each phase of the establishment of the United States Embassy, including site identification, land acquisition, architectural, engineering and construction surveys, site preparation, and construction; and

(2) an estimate of the funding necessary to implement this Act, including all costs associated with establishing the United States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

SEC. 6. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.

At the time of the submission of the President's fiscal year 1997 budget request, and every six months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the progress made toward opening the United States Embassy in Jerusalem.

SEC. 7. PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.

(a) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—(1) Beginning on October 1, 1998, the President may suspend the limitation set forth in section 3(b) for a period of six months if he determines and reports to Congress in advance that such suspension is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States.

(2) The President may suspend such limitation for an additional six month period at the end of any period during which the suspension is in effect under this subsection if the President determines and reports to Congress in advance of the additional suspension that the additional suspension is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States.

(3) A report under paragraph (1) or (2) shall include—

(A) a statement of the interests affected by the limitation that the President seeks to suspend; and

(B) a discussion of the manner in which the limitation affects the interests.

(b) **APPLICABILITY OF WAIVER TO AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—If the President exercises the authority set forth in subsection (a) in a fiscal year, the limitation set forth in section 3(b) shall apply to funds appropriated in the

following fiscal year for the purpose set forth in such section 3(b) except to the extent that the limitation is suspended in such following fiscal year by reason of the exercise of the authority in subsection (a).

SEC. 8. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "United States Embassy" means the offices of the United States diplomatic mission and the residence of the United States chief of mission.

Mr. DOLE. There is no objection to the substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2941) was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, as I understand it, we have 40 minutes? There will be 40 minutes of debate beginning at 11 a.m. tomorrow, to be followed on a vote on the passage of S. 1322, the substitute. We expect a vote about 11:40. I think 10 minutes of that 40 is reserved for Senator BYRD and the other is equally divided.

In addition, I ask at this point to add the following cosponsors to the bill: Senators FEINSTEIN, LAUTENBERG, and KENNEDY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask for yeas and nays on final passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I now ask there be a period for morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 7:30 p.m., with Members permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT ON BLOCKING ASSETS AND PROHIBITING TRANSACTIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 89

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency in response to the unusual and extraordinary threat posed to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States by the actions of significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia and to issue an Executive order that:

—blocks all property and interests in property in the United States or within the possession or control of United States persons of significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia designated in the Executive order or other persons designated pursuant thereto; and

—prohibits any transactions or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property of the persons designated in the Executive order or other persons designated pursuant thereto.

In the Executive order (copy attached) I have designated four significant foreign narcotics traffickers who are principals in the so-called Cali cartel in Colombia. I have also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to designate additional foreign persons who play a significant role in international narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia or who materially support such trafficking, and other persons determined to be owned or controlled by or to act for or on behalf of designated persons, whose property or transactions or dealings in property in the United States or with United States persons shall be subject to the prohibitions contained in the order.

I have authorized these measures in response to the relentless threat posed by significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

Narcotics production has grown substantially in recent years. Potential cocaine production—a majority of which is bound for the United States—is approximately 850 metric tons per year. Narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia have exercised control over more than 80 percent of the cocaine entering the United States.

Narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia undermines dramatically the health and well-being of United States citizens as well as the domestic economy. Such trafficking also harms trade and commercial relations between our countries. The penetration of legitimate sectors of the Colombian economy by the so-called Cali cartel has frequently permitted it to corrupt various institutions of Colombian government and society and to disrupt Colombian commerce and economic development.

The economic impact and corrupting financial influence of such narcotics trafficking is not limited to Colombia but affects commerce and finance in the United States and beyond. United States law enforcement authorities estimate that the traffickers are responsible for the repatriation of \$4.7 to \$7 billion in illicit drug profits from the United States to Colombia annually, some of which is invested in ostensibly legitimate businesses. Financial resources of that magnitude, which have been illicitly generated and injected

into the legitimate channels of international commerce, threaten the integrity of the domestic and international financial systems on which the economies of many nations now rely.

For all of these reasons, I have determined that the actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia, and the unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm that they cause in the United States and abroad, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. I have, accordingly, declared a national emergency in response to this threat.

The measures I am taking are designed to deny these traffickers benefit of any assets subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and to prevent United States persons from engaging in any commercial dealings with them, their front companies, and their agents. These measures demonstrate firmly and decisively the commitment of the United States to end the scourge that such traffickers have wrought upon society in the United States and beyond. The magnitude and dimension of the current problem warrant utilizing all available tools to wrest the destructive hold that these traffickers have on society and governments.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 21, 1995.*

MEASURES REFERRED

The following concurrent resolution, previously received from the House of Representatives for the concurrence of the Senate, was read and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 108. Concurrent resolution to correct technical errors in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 1594; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1715. An act respecting the relationship between workers' compensation benefits and the benefits available under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1536. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual Horse Protection Enforcement Report for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1537. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation for the Conservation Title of the 1995 Farm Bill; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1538. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, case number 93-03; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-1539. A communication from the Secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice of determination relative to contract awards; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1540. A communication from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to offer transfer by sale of three vessels; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1541. A communication from the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled, "Flood Insurance Compliance"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1542. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 303 of title 49, United States Code, to provide for the transfer of selected National Driver Register functions to non-Federal management, to provide authorizations for appropriations for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, without amendment:

S. 1357. An original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1354. A bill to approve and implement the OECD Shipbuilding Trade Agreement; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REID, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. FORD, Mr. KERREY, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 1355. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end deferral for United States shareholders on income of controlled foreign corporations attributable to property imported into the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. 1356. A bill to amend the Shipping Act of 1984 to provide for ocean shipping reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1357. An original bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996; from the Committee on the Budget; placed on the calendar.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 1354. A bill to approve and implement the OECD Shipbuilding Trade Agreement; to the Committee on Finance.

THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE AGREEMENT ACT

• Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I introduce legislation to approve and implement the Agreement Respecting Normal Competitive Conditions in the Commercial Shipbuilding and Repair Industry, also known as the OECD Shipbuilding Agreement. While not perfect, this agreement appears to be our last best chance to eliminate unfair subsidies, to counter injurious pricing policies, to reign in trade distorting export financing, and to institute an effective binding dispute settlement system for shipbuilding controversies. Because of this agreement, for the first time, U.S. shipyard workers will have safeguards against having to compete with continued funding from foreign treasuries.

My involvement with the issue of unfair foreign shipbuilding practices relates to my State of Louisiana being one of the premier shipbuilding States in the country. Over 27,000 Louisiana jobs are impacted by constructing or repairing ships. As has been the case nationwide, Louisiana's shipbuilding employment has suffered significantly since the 1980's. This situation is due to U.S. defense downsizing and to unfair foreign shipbuilding practices. Since 1989, I've been actively working to eliminate unfair foreign shipbuilding practices and to restore the U.S. commercial shipbuilding industry.

How did the United States get in this dilemma? From 1974 to 1987, worldwide overall demand for ocean going vessels declined 71 percent. During the same time span, United States merchant vessel construction dropped drastically from an average of 72 ships/year to an average of 21 ships/year. Also during this period governments in all the major shipbuilding nations, with the exception of the United States, dramatically increased aid to their shipyards and their associated infrastructure with massive levels of subsidies in virtually every form.

The U.S. Government, however, decided to unilaterally terminate commercial construction subsidies to U.S. yards. Instead, U.S. Defense shipbuilding increased. U.S. Defense shipbuilding construction rose from an average of 79 ships/year in the 1970's to an average of 95 ships/year in the 1980's. The net result was a virtual abandonment by the large U.S. Defense yards to subsidized foreign yards of the international commercial shipbuilding market. In 10 years, the number of major U.S. shipyards producing only commercial ships declined from 11 to 1.

The end of the 1980's saw a Department of Defense reevaluation of the need for a 600-ship navy. It also saw the U.S. shipbuilding industry reevaluate its need to compete for commercial ship construction orders in a subsidized world market. Consequently, in June of 1989, the U.S. shipbuilding industry,